

## THE GREAT QUESTION

That is Now Agitating Both Houses of Congress.

## THE COMMITTEES ON CONFERENCE

Do Not Show Any Signs of Yielding Their Points.

## A PROLONGATION OF THE STRUGGLE

Is Very Probable, and the Country, Still Crying for Relief, Will Have to Wait—The Democrats Have No Definite Plan of Procedure—The Features in Question are the Duties on Sugar, Iron and Coal—No Hope of Either House Conceding to the Other.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The proceedings in the senate during the present week will depend largely upon the conferees on the tariff bill. If they should reach a conclusion during the week, as every one expects they will, the report will be made to the senate, that body having granted the request for a conference, and the report will be taken up at the first opportunity.

Whatever the nature of the report, there is sure to be more or less debate upon it. Even should the senate bill be accepted in its entirety by the house, there will be some speeches on the part of the tariff leaders and possibly other senators, though, in this event there would be a general disposition to curtail them both in length and number, on account of the desire which is felt in all quarters to bring the session to a close at the earliest possible date. This disposition would not be allowed to control in case the report should indicate any material concessions to the house.

In case of reductions on either coal, iron ore or sugar, there are Democratic senators who would resist the report, and another family quarrel on the floor of the senate would be the inevitable result.

There are also Democratic senators who would make strenuous opposition to material changes in the metal, woolen and cotton schedules, and the Republicans would in the latter event be found participating. It is not probable that Senator Quay will submit quietly to any important modification of the metal schedule, nor that Senator Aldrich would permit changes in the rates on woolens to be made without entering a vigorous protest, and the result would be the prolongation of the debate with the end of forcing a return to the senate rates.

The first days of the week will be given up to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which the committee on appropriations expect to report on Monday. This always arouses more or less debate. The bill this year probably prove no exception, and it is likely that two or three days will be devoted to it unless it should be side tracked by the tariff.

Four of the appropriation bills are in conference, and reports upon these may be expected during the week, with the possibility of more or less debate upon each.

If time permits the general calendar presents a great variety of matter for the consideration of the senate.

No Plan of Procedure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—No plan of procedure has been arranged for the house of representatives, as Speaker Crisp wants to keep the way clear for the tariff bill if an agreement can be reached. The only business set for the week is the Moore contested election case on Wednesday. The petition circulated by Mr. Springer for a Democratic caucus Tuesday at 3 p. m. is likely to cut an important figure in the week, unless Speaker Crisp and other leaders succeed in having the caucus abandoned. Much feeling has arisen over the caucus, as it is construed as a reflection on the house conferees. The latter are up in arms and there is promise of a warm personal controversy if the caucus is held.

## THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Main Differences Are on Sugar, Coal and Iron—No Settlement in Sight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—There has been no meeting of the Democratic conferees on the tariff bill since the adjournment at 1:30 Saturday, and the Democratic managers on the part of the senate are as yet uninformed as to what will be the purport of the reply which the Democratic managers in behalf of the house will make in response to the senate's position that the conferees must accept the senate bill.

The senate conferees have said to those of the house that to strike out the differential on sugar probably means the loss of eight votes in the senate, and also that it is equally important that coal and iron ore should remain in the bill as arranged in the senate.

It does not appear that any difficulty has arisen over coal and iron ore in the present conference, and the house members have expressed a willingness to leave them as agreed upon in the senate if the sugar schedule can be changed so as to eliminate the special duty of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugars. This is the only question of real contention, and the senators are apparently determined to stand firm for the retention of the differential. When Chairman Wilson, of the house managers, advanced the proposition on Saturday that the ad valorem rate of forty per cent would, on account of the difference in the market price of raw and refined sugars, give the refiners an advantage of about a quarter of a cent a pound, he was replied to very sharply by the senate conferees, some of whom displayed figures to prove to the contrary, while others said the proposition was too absurd for argument. They also went over the argument as to the cost of manufacturing sugar in this and other countries, the house members contending it was not worth taking into account, and the senators attempted to demonstrate the absurdity of this position. It looks very much like a deadlock unless the house conferees yield, as there is no indication of any purpose on the part of the senators to do so. The senate conferees talk frankly about

the situation and plant themselves firmly upon the position that the sentiment in the senate is that it must be the senate bill or no bill.

The full conference between members of the two houses, with Republicans as well as Democrats present, will be held at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Previous to that the Democratic members of the house will meet informally, when it is presumed the senate conferees will be informed of the decision of their house colleagues on the senate ultimatum of Saturday. The decision which the senators are awaiting will be a flat refusal on the part of the house conferees to yield to the senate demand in whole or in part.

At their meeting each of the four house members were asked to state if his views had changed in any way since the former conference. It developed that not one of the four had modified his views in the slightest. They were therefore a unit in declining to accede to the demand of the four senate conferees and the solid front of opposition will be made known to the senators in the morning.

In speaking to-night of the preliminary meeting yesterday one of the conferees said the breach was wider than ever, as it was accentuated by the intense personal feeling that it had aroused. He added that if a house caucus was held there would be lines of argument presented and influences brought to bear which would result in endorsing the resistance of the house conferees and thus making the contest more determined than ever. This view is shared by all the house conferees as well as by Speaker Crisp, so that the movement to have the caucus desert the house conferees promises to be futile.

## CAUCUS CALL WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—It is stated to-night that Representative Springer, of Illinois, has been persuaded by the house Democratic leaders to withdraw his call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the house, which was to have been held on Tuesday if the tariff conferees did not report an agreement by that time.

## CAMDEN MAY BE EXONERATED.

He Asserts, and It Is Generally Believed, That the Order Was a Forgery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—It is believed likely now that Senator Camden will be relieved from all criticism in connection with the alleged signature by him to an order for sugar stock. Battershall, the mixing witness, has been located in Canada, but probably cannot be brought here.

Senator Camden still insists that he did not sign the order, and expresses the wish that he might be able to prove Battershall, or whoever is supposed to have forged his name, guilty of the forgery, but can not do so because the original documents have been destroyed, and the photograph is not useful in detecting forgery, for the grain of the paper, etc., can not be studied. Mr. Camden says his name was bandied around New York without reason, and there is a change in the sentiment in his favor and an idea growing that he has been misused. The committee will certainly exonerate him.

## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Marshall County Convention at Cameron. Delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMERON, W. VA., July 29.—A well-attended meeting of Marshall county farmers and representatives of Moundsville labor organizations was held here yesterday, the Populist county Chairman Peter Crow calling the session to order. W. E. Parriott was elected permanent presiding officer and Wesley Bowman secretary. Addresses were delivered by W. M. Carroll, Peter Crow, Joseph Tomlinson, and others and the declaration of principles adopted by the miners' organization at Moundsville was adopted. The Omaha platform was also read.

Delegates to the Populist congressional convention at New Martinsville Tuesday were elected as follows: Peter Crow, W. M. Carroll, W. R. Collum, Joseph Tomlinson, John Arnold, John Franklin Harris, Albert Joseph Mahood, A. W. Stewart, John Blake and Thomas Schofield.

It was decided to hold a mass convention at Moundsville, Saturday, August 11 for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The West Virginia World was made the official organ of the movement.

## SOLID AGAINST TAMMANY.

The Central Labor Union a Unit Against That Organization.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Delegates to the Central Labor meeting held at Claradon hall to-day came to an unanimous agreement in favor of a solid fronted labor movement to down the Tammany ticket at the polls in November.

For a long time the labor organizations have been divided among themselves, chiefly owing to the dissensions among Central Labor Union men, who refuse to make themselves a unit in the interests of an independent labor ticket. On this account, it is claimed, no action to remedy the alleged wrongs of the union men has been successful.

To-day the question was forced to an issue. In pure desperation the delegates decided to drop internal dissensions and made overtures to the other bodies looking to a united plan of campaign in the common interests.

Platt's Warning Note.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thomas Platt said to-day: "I observe that our distinguished anti-Tammany fellow citizen, the Hon. Wm. R. Grace, is reported in all the newspapers this morning as saying from the decks of the Lucania, in the way of a farewell message to New Yorkers: 'Under no circumstances will the state Democracy consent to have a Republican at the head of the municipal ticket.'"

## A BESOM OF FLAME

Sweeps Over Several Towns in Iowa and Wisconsin

## WITH MOST DISASTROUS EFFECT.

Fifteen People are Dead in the Town of Phillips, Wisconsin.

## AS THE RESULT OF THE FIRE.

Which Started in the Forests—The Awful Scene That Was Presented to Those Who Went to the Relief of the Survivors—Nothing Seen But Blackened Ruins and Weeping Women—A Terrible Story of the Devastation of the Flames—The Losses at Belle Plaine Amount to Over Half a Million Dollars.

Fire swept over Phillips, Wisconsin, and Belle Plaine, Iowa, on Friday evening, with great destruction of property, and great loss of life. Other points in the states named suffered from forest fires, but the two towns indicated below show the most disastrous effects of the flames that swept over them, caused in the main by the extended drought.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 29.—A special to the Tribune from Phillips, Wis., says: The terrible scene at Phillips beggars all description—the blackened faces of those who fought to save their homes stare with bloodshot eyes at the heaps of ruins which marked their once happy homes.

Not since the terrible forest fires destroyed Peshigo has any occurred which will compare with the scene of ruin here. A committee of citizens from Ashland arrived with a special train of provisions last night at 9 o'clock. The provisions were given out in small quantities so as to make them last as long as possible and keep something available until other provisions arrived. Men and women walk the streets, all begrimed, wringing their hands and bemoaning their fate. One church, a town hall and a few small buildings are all that are left standing. They were immediately converted into shelter for the destitute, but only a few of the women and children could be crowded into them. A vast multitude had to remain without shelter and food last night, but tents brought in from neighboring towns and improvised huts are being utilized to-night.

## HAPPY RELIEF.

Governor Peck and his staff arrived from Madison this morning. A dozen cars of provisions have arrived from various cities, and the organization for relief has been completed. Governor Peck met with the committee at the town hall this morning and offered many suggestions. He brought a large quantity of sheeting with him, which is being converted into tents. Great crowds of residents who were chased out of their city by the flames on Friday are returning to-day to look over the ruins. Already lumber is being shipped in for the purpose of rebuilding, and operations have already begun. The local relief committee organized with B. W. Davis as chairman and W. H. Wilson chairman of the committee on correspondence and information.

Two more bodies have been recovered from the river where the terrible holocaust occurred, those of Mr. James Locke and one of his children.

## FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

It is now estimated that fifteen lives were lost at this place. It is supposed that the bodies of several children are buried under the ruins of the wagon and foot bridge, which, it is claimed, gave way while they were trying to escape from the flames to the peninsula, which runs out into the lake.

The list of the larger losses approximately is:

John R. Davis Lumber Company, \$500,000; Fayette Shaw Tannery Company, \$150,000; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, \$20,000; Jump River Lumber Company, \$20,000; city and county property, \$75,000; Field Manufacturing Company, \$8,000; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad Company, \$10,000; F. L. Hunt, \$20,000; C. O. Kelleher, \$18,000; Jacob Rasmussen, \$10,000; Giles House, \$18,000.

This is not counting the half million loss to the residence owners.

## LIST OF THE DEAD.

The list of dead recovered from the river up to 4:30 p. m. is as follows:

Mrs. Dave Brydon and two children. James F. Locke and two children. Frank Cliss and one child. There are three still in the water. Mrs. James Locke and two children. The unknown person found proved to be a woman, and was so designated by the coroner's jury.

Chairman Davis spoke highly of the prompt assistance rendered the cities upon whom calls have been made.

Relief trains have fairly poured into Phillips to-day and there are supplies of food here now sufficient to last the fire sufferers a month. Men were set to work building a large mess tent, where the homeless people will be fed, and in putting up temporary structures where they can sleep.

The dead, so far as known, number fourteen, but the exact number will probably never be known.

The sale of liquor has been stopped, owing to the arrival of parties of tramps and rough characters, who threatened trouble. A box car has been turned into a jail, special deputies sworn in, and all lawlessness will be suppressed.

## LOSS AT BELLE PLAINE

Amounts to Over Half a Million Dollars. Town Fire Swept.

BELLE PLAINE, IOWA, July 29.—Sunday morning dawned upon the fire swept city of Belle Plaine, showing in all its desolation the ruins of the fire of Saturday afternoon. The following are the largest losses with insurance:

Vant Motor & Co., loss \$18,000, insurance \$5,500; Swift & Co., loss \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; Charles Hoosier, loss \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; Henry Shelp & Co., loss \$8,500, insurance \$4,500; Montgomery block, loss \$5,750, insurance \$1,500; R. Nicholson, loss \$12,000, insurance \$3,000; J. Wheeler, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,000; Hardy & Doughty, loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; Dr. McMorris,

loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; John McIntyre, loss \$4,000, insurance \$3,000; Howitt Kroh, loss \$2,000, no insurance; Levy printing office, loss \$4,500, insurance \$1,800; J. J. Mosnal, loss \$13,000, insurance \$3,000; J. P. Henry, loss \$3,000, insurance \$3,000; J. D. Blue, loss \$14,000, insurance \$5,000; Mary Raymond, loss \$3,000, insurance \$3,000; Union Printing Company, loss \$2,700, insurance \$1,500; B. A. Turnbull, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; W. H. Burrows, clothing, loss \$17,000, insurance \$10,000; S. S. Sween, loss \$8,000, insurance \$4,000; Iowa Department Store, loss \$30,000, insurance \$16,000; F. Sheeda, loss \$3,000, no insurance; W. F. Donovan, loss \$4,500, insurance \$2,500; Carney block, loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,500; Hartman Grocery Company, loss \$10,000, insurance \$4,000; F. E. Zealsky, loss on buildings and stock \$20,000, insurance \$15,000; V. Hodek, loss \$7,500, insurance \$2,000; Ira Husted, loss \$6,000, insurance \$2,000; Citizens' National Bank, loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,000; Swell & Busk, loss \$7,000, insurance \$4,000. Other losses will swell the total to \$500,000.

## THE GREAT WAR

Between China and Japan is Now On for a Certainty—The Latter Country Gains a Decided Victory on the Waters—Foreigners Fleeing From Korea—China's Fabian Policy.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese ironclad Chen-Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the northern fleet, retreated to Kotsu and escaped capture by the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sank a transport. Six other transports escaped. News has been received here that on the same day the naval engagement took place the Japanese troops ashore attacked the Chinese at Assan. No details of the attack have been received.

## ONLY FORTY SAVED

Out of the Crew of Two Thousand on the Chinese Transport.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—Late this evening further details of the naval engagement reached this city. The fighting, though of short duration, was very severe. One of the Japanese warships got within a comparatively short distance of the transport, Kow Shing, and discharged a torpedo at her. A terrific explosion followed and the Kow Shing at once began to fill.

Prior to the discharge of the torpedo, the crew of the transport which was armed and the military force on board of her made a hard fight against the attacking force. Many of those on board of her and shot dead on her deck. When the vessel began to sink there was great excitement on board of her. In the confusion that prevailed no attempt was made to lower the small boats. But even had such an attempt been made the boats could have carried only a small percentage of those on board. Every foreigner on board the transport, which had been chartered by the Chinese government from an English company, was either killed in fighting or went down with the vessel when she foundered.

The loss of life was very great. Of nearly 2,000 Chinese troops on board of her, only forty were saved. They were picked up by the French gunboat Lion, that was cruising in the vicinity.

## Asked Foreign Aid.

BERLIN, July 29.—Advices received from Seoul by way of Shanghai show that upon the refusal of Korea to accede to Japan's demands that the Chinese troops be sent out of the country, the Japanese advanced on Seoul. After a short encounter in which the Koreans were defeated the Japanese occupied the royal palace. The king of Korea thereupon asked the foreign representatives to intervene.

## China Gaining Time.

YOKOHAMA, July 29.—An imperial edict has been issued calling out the army and navy reserves and ordering them to report forthwith at their respective headquarters. The Chinese residents of Japan are greatly alarmed at the threatening outlook and are fleeing from the country in large numbers.

At Tokio the conviction is growing in official circles that the Chinese negotiations are simply a pretext to gain time in order to allow China to concentrate her forces for the purpose of making a combined attack on the Japanese. Reliable information has been received at Tokio that the main body of the Chinese army crossed the northwestern frontier of Korea on July 25. Further firing on Japanese ships on the Korean coast is reported.

## TEA AND SILK WOULD BE DEAR.

A Forecast of the Effect of War On Our Trade With the Orient.

NEW YORK, July 29.—In view of the outlook of war between China and Japan, some apprehension is felt in commercial circles as to the effect upon the trade of this country. Its commerce with the Orient is very extensive, and is largely in commodities that can be obtained only from them. Hence, if the present difficulty should reach such a pitch that the principal seaports of China and Japan should be blockaded there might be a serious scarcity of certain commodities here and consequently higher prices for them.

The principal imports into America from the two countries are tea and silk. The total direct imports of Japanese tea into this country average 45,000,000 pounds yearly; in fact, nearly all the Japanese teas consumed outside of that country find a market here.

The China teas come principally from Shanghai, which annually exports 24,000,000 pounds, Amoy, which exports 23,000,000 pounds, and Foochow, which exports 6,000,000 pounds. The above figures do not give the total yearly exports from the countries, but only the exports to this country and Canada. Tea ranks above silk in China as an export article, but in Japan the reverse obtains. According to the custom-house reports, the imports of raw silk into this country in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were: From China, 1,830,242 pounds, valued at \$3,427,531; and from Japan 3,007,775 pounds, valued at \$14,784,432.

The question is asked in commercial circles: "Shall this immense trade, of which tea and silk are only two of many

items, be disturbed by war between the two countries? The principal ports of China are treaty ports, where Europeans and Americans live, and have treaty rights, enabling them to conduct trade with other parts of the world. Inquiry is being made as to how far these treaty rights extend, and if Japan should undertake, with her superior navy, to blockade the ports of China, would the foreign powers interfere?

It is deemed doubtful that they would have the right to do so. It is reasoned that if a blockade is established at the principal ports its effect would shortly be felt on importations from those countries. The only port in China which would not be blockaded is Hong Kong. That port is absolutely free, and will remain so, for it is in every sense of the word a colony of Great Britain. The only thing that might upset this condition would be that England, jealous of Russia's power, might enter into an alliance with China. At the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, on Wall street, the opinion is expressed that the port of Shanghai would be kept open, as well as that of Hong Kong, in which case tea importers would be able to get their regular importations with but little difficulty. This market is just beginning a new tea importing season, and the recently grown leaf is already coming forward.

## CAPTURED OR SUNK.

Japan Sinks Chinese Vessels in a Fight Off Fouta.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 29.—The Japanese government has issued the following official statement of the recent engagement between the fleets of Japan and China:

In consequence of severe provocation, three ships of the Japanese squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Fouta, or Round Island. They captured the Chinese warship Tso Kian and sank a Chinese transport with soldiers on board. Unfortunately one of the largest Chinese iron-clads of the northern fleet, the Chen-Yuen, escaped to China, and the Chinese torpedo cruiser Huan-Tai escaped to Fusan, in Korea. The three Japanese warships engaged were the Akishima, the Takachibo and the Hi-yei. They escaped entirely without injury.

## AN ARCH-DUKE THROWN

From His Saddle, and He Dies from the Injuries He Received—The Royal House of Austria Will Now Have to Go Into Mourning—The Deceased Was the Second Cousin of the Emperor.

VIENNA, July 29.—Arch-Duke William III, son of the late Arch-Duke Charles, and second cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph, met with an accident to-day that resulted in his death. He was riding at Weikersdorf, near Baden, when his horse shied, frightened by a passing electric car. The arch-duke was thrown out of the saddle and in falling his head struck a stone. One of his feet became entangled in the stirrup, and the horse running he was dragged some distance before the animal was stopped.

The arch-duke, who was unconscious, was carried into a near-by restaurant and medical aid was at once summoned. The physicians found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and gave orders for his removal to his own villa. Shortly after he had been placed in bed at the villa he recovered consciousness, and hopes were entertained for his recovery. He soon relapsed, however, and shortly afterward died.

## Against the Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Press will to-morrow publish letters from thirty-one Democratic county chairmen of New York state in reply to a query as to their opinion of the pending tariff bill. According to the poll made by the Press, the chairmen of the Democratic county committees of this state are, by a majority of about six to one, opposed to the passage of the tariff bill, and they appear more strongly opposed to the senate compromise bill.

## Sugar from Egypt (?)

NEW YORK, July 29.—The British steamer Monk Seaton, which arrived to-day from Alexandria, Egypt, has a full cargo of Egyptian sugar. The importation of the sugar has assumed gigantic proportions, it being brought to this port from almost all quarters of the globe, in anticipation of its being subject to duty by the provisions of the Wilson bill.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers; slightly cooler; south winds.

Western Pennsylvania, showers in southern, fair in northern portion; south winds.

For Ohio, fair, except probably showers in southern portion; south winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

at Fairport, by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. .... 74 3 p. m. .... 97

9 a. m. .... 80 7 p. m. .... 94

12 m. .... 85 Weather—Fair.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. .... 76 3 p. m. .... 96

9 a. m. .... 87 7 p. m. .... 95

12 m. .... 91 Weather—Changeable.

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## A BEAUTIFUL SUNDAY.

How the Soldier Boys Passed the Sabbath at Camp Jackson.

## THE USUAL INSPECTIONS MADE

And the Camp Found to be in First-Class Condition—Many Social Attentions Being Paid the Officers by the Hospitable People of Martinsburg—Newsy Personals About the Members of the Several Regiments.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 29.—A beautiful Sunday morning dawned upon Camp Jackson to-day, and when the cannon, which, strange to say, had escaped being spiked last night, was fired off this morning, a slight breeze had found its way into the camp and the National flag on the tall pole in front of brigade headquarters was waving the thanks of the summing soldiers. It was about the happiest morning of the camp, because Sunday is a kind of holiday, and the boys can be their own men more on this day than any other.

## ANOTHER ELEMENT OF HAPPINESS.

Another thing that had made them happy was the good news that they would be paid on Monday for their services at Boggs' run, near Wheeling, a couple months ago. It was supposed that this money, which amounts to \$5,000, would not be paid until after the next session of the legislature, because there were no funds available from the last appropriation, but Governor MacCorkie has very considerably advanced the money and will ask the state to reimburse him. This split of the governor, who has at heart the interest of the guard, not less than he has the interest of the whole state, will be thoroughly appreciated by the soldiers who "waded in gore" and cinders at Boggs' run.

## THE INSPECTION.

The news that General Spillman would inspect the quarters this morning caused the boys to hustle around and make an effort to look respectable and have their tents look likewise. Everything was as clean as a new pin; all dirt had disappeared from shoes, and even Lieutenant Wert French had discarded a shirt he put on at home before he started and replaced it with one of snowy whiteness. Chairs were placed around, and beds made up with military precision, and General Spillman imagined after the inspection that he has under him an ideal lot of soldiers, and he has.

There was also a regimental inspection this morning by the regimental commanders, accompanied by their staffs.

## REGIMENTAL INSPECTION.

Colonel East took advantage of the occasion and the large crowd of spectators to christian a new uniform and looked, as a pretty girl remarked, "Just too pretty for anything." Everybody looked his best at the inspection, and the officers were more than gratified at the good showing the men made. Then Lieutenant Landis, who was detailed here by the war department to report upon the camp, and has made warm friends among the officers, reviewed the inspection from a distance on horseback.

The inspection and dress parade this evening which was witnessed by an immense crowd of people were the only exercises to-day.

Even the popular Sunday morning chapel service was omitted. Chaplain Buchanan had no tent in which to hold service and shade trees were not plentiful so he preached a sermon in the Lutheran church. A few of the men, a very few, attended service in the different churches.

The officer of the day to-day is Major R. L. D. Willis. The details from the regiments are as follows: From the First, Capt. A. S. Hutson, of company D; officer of the day: Lieut. Newton Lynch, of company E, senior officer of the guard, and Lieutenant Hays, of company F, junior officer of the guard. The field officer was Major W. H. Banks, who sits on a horse as gracefully as Fitzhugh Lee.

## OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

The officer of the day from